



Listing of Claims

1) (Cancelled)

- 2) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said quenching is performed by reducing the temperature of the polymer shape to below the glass transition temperature of the polymer while maintaining said elevated pressure in an inert atmosphere.
- 3) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said quenching is performed by partially reducing said elevated pressure, cooling said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of said polymer, and reducing the pressure to ambient.
- 4) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein saturating is performed at a pressure above about 1000 psi.
- 5) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said inert gas is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, argon, helium, and carbon dioxide.
- 6) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 said polymer shape is consolidated prior to saturating by the application of pressure above

about 8000 psi when said consolidation is performed at room temperature.

7) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said nanocomposite or molecular-composite is blended with a solvent prior to consolidation.

8) (Original) The process of claim [[8]] 31 wherein said nanocomposite or said molecular-composite is blended with from about 50 to about 150 weight percent of said solvent prior to consolidation.

9 - 16) (Cancelled)

17) (Previously Presented) The microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite foam shape of claim 26 wherein said nanocomposite or said molecular-composite is blended with from about 50 to about 150 weight percent of said solvent.

18-19) (Cancelled)

20) (Previously Presented) The microcellular molecular-composite foam shape of claim 28 wherein said molecular-composite comprises a member selected from the group consisting of the p-terephthaloylamide/nylon system, the poly-p-

phenylenebenzobisthiazole/poly-2, 5 (6)-benzimidazole system and the polybenzobisthiazole (PBZT) and 2-sulfo-PBI rigid-rod polymer systems.

21) (Previously Presented) The microcellular molecular-composite foam shape of claim 28 wherein said rigid rod polymer comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of polybenzimidazole (PBI), sulfopolybenzimidazole (2-Sulfo-PBI), polybenzobisthiazole (PBT), sulfopolybenzobisthiazole (SPBT), sulfopolybenzobisthiazole (SBPPBT), polybenzobisoxazole (PBO), hydroxy functionalized copolymer of polybenzoxazole (HPBO), and polyimide.

22) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said nanocomposite is selected from the group consisting of blends of nanofibers or nano powders with a polymer and polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxanes.

23) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said molecular-composite comprises rigid rod polymer molecules dispersed in a matrix of a flexible coil polymer at the molecular level.

24) (Currently Amended) The process of claim [[1]] 31 wherein said molecular-composite comprises a member selected from the group consisting of the p-terephthaloylamide/nylon system, the poly-p-phenylenebenzobisthiazole/poly-2, 5 (6)-benzimidazole system and the polybenzobisthiazole (PBZT) and 2-sulfo-PBI rigid-rod polymer systems.

25) (Original) The process of claim 23 wherein said rigid rod polymer comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of polybenzimidazole (PBI), sulfopolybenzimidazole (2-Sulfo-PBI), polybenzobisthiazole (PBT), sulfopolybenzobisthiazole (SPBT), sulfopolybenzobisthiazole (SBPPBT), polybenzobisoxazole (PBO), hydroxy functionalized copolymer of polybenzoxazole (HPBO), and polyimide.

26) (Original) A microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer foam shape produced by a process comprising:

- a) compression molding a nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer to be foamed into a consolidated shape comprising up to about 30 weight percent of a filler selected from the group consisting of chopped glass fibers, carbon fibers, metallic fibers, aramid fibers, ceramic whiskers, ceramic fibers and calcium carbonate powder;**
- b) saturating the consolidated shape with an inert gas at an elevated pressure and at a temperature above the glass transition temperature of said polymer;**
- c) fully or partially releasing the pressure; and**
- d) controllably quenching said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer.**

27) (Original) A microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer foam shape produced by a process comprising:

a) compression molding a nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer selected from the group consisting of blends of nanofibers or nano powders with a polymer and polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxanes into a consolidated shape;

b) saturating the consolidated shape with an inert gas at an elevated pressure and at a temperature above the glass transition temperature of said polymer;

c) fully or partially releasing the pressure; and

d) controllably quenching said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer.

28) (Original) A microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer foam shape produced by a process comprising:

a) compression molding a molecular-composite polymer comprising rigid rod polymer molecules dispersed in a matrix of a flexible coil polymer at the molecular level.

b) saturating the consolidated shape with an inert gas at an elevated pressure and at a temperature above the glass transition temperature of said polymer;

c) fully or partially releasing the pressure; and

d) controllably quenching said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer.

29) (New) A process for the production of microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer foam shape comprising:

a) compression molding a nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer to be foamed into a consolidated shape comprising up to about 30 weight percent of a filler selected from the group consisting of chopped glass fibers, carbon fibers, metallic fibers, aramid fibers, ceramic whiskers, ceramic fibers and calcium carbonate powder;

b) saturating the consolidated shape with an inert gas at an elevated pressure and at a temperature above the glass transition temperature of said polymer;

c) fully or partially releasing the pressure; and

d) controllably quenching said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer.

30) (New) A process for the production of a microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer foam shape comprising:

a) compression molding a nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer selected from the group consisting of blends of nanofibers or nano powders with a polymer and polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxanes into a consolidated shape;

- b) saturating the consolidated shape with an inert gas at an elevated pressure and at a temperature above the glass transition temperature of said polymer;**
- c) fully or partially releasing the pressure; and**
- d) controllably quenching said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer.**

31) (New) A process for the production of a microcellular nanocomposite or molecular-composite polymer foam shape comprising:

- a) compression molding a molecular-composite polymer comprising rigid rod polymer molecules dispersed in a matrix of a flexible coil polymer at the molecular level.**
- b) saturating the consolidated shape with an inert gas at an elevated pressure and at a temperature above the glass transition temperature of said polymer;**
- c) fully or partially releasing the pressure; and**
- d) controllably quenching said polymer shape to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer.**